

# THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

PUBLISHED BY ROBERT GOODLOE HARPER.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington's Farewell Address.

Vol. XIII.

GETTYSBURG, (Pa.) WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26. 1829.

No. 43.

## CONDITIONS.

"THE ADAMS SENTINEL" is published every Wednesday, at Two Dollars per annum, in advance—or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid within the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, are published three times for One Dollar, and for each continuance after, Twenty-five Cents. Those exceeding a square, in the same proportion.

## The Federal Republicans

OF Adams county, are requested to meet at the usual place of Election in each township, on Saturday the 5th of September next, and elect Two Delegates from each Township, to meet at the Court house in the borough of Gettysburg, on the Monday following, (the 7th Sept.) to fix upon, and recommend suitable persons to be supported at the next election.

MANY.

Aug. 18.

## ANTI-MASONIC.

THE Citizens of Adams county, opposed to Secret Societies, and especially to Free Masonry, are requested to meet at the Court-house in Gettysburg, on Monday the 31st of August inst. to devise such means for their own protection against the machinations of said Society, as may be deemed advisable.

It is desired to be explicitly understood, that this invitation has no reference to party politics, nor is it designed to affect the pending Governor's election.

MANY FREEMEN.

Aug. 18.

## PROTHONOTARY'S OFFICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Creditors, and others interested, that the account of *Frederick Boyer and George Smyser*, Assignees of *JOHN KING*, has been presented to the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and is filed in this office; and the same will be allowed and confirmed by the Court, on Tuesday the 22d of September next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. unless reason shall then be given why the same ought not to be allowed.

G. WELSH, Proth'y.

Aug. 18. tc

## CAUTION.

WHEREAS the Subscriber gave a note of hand to *SHELDON MARKS*, dated 4th December, 1828, payable in 12 months, for the sum of Twenty Dollars—and, as he has received no satisfaction therefor, he hereby cautions all persons not to take an assignment of said Note, as he is determined not to pay it, unless compelled by law.

MOSES JENKINS.

Aug. 18. 3t

## FOR SALE.

A Valuable Property, IN Mountjoy township, Adams county, at the "Two Taverns." It contains 20 ACRES OF LAND, in good order, well fenced—on which are erected a two-story HOUSE, formerly occupied as a Tavern, and other suitable Buildings.

It fronts the Baltimore Turnpike, and is an excellent stand for a Tavern or Store. It now rents for \$130. It will be sold cheap.

T. STEVENS, Trustee.

May 19. 1t

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late Firm of *GALLOWAY and MCREARY*, are requested to settle with the Subscriber on or before the 1st of October next, as I, the surviving Partner, am required to make settlement with the Executors.

DAVID MCREARY.

Aug. 4. 6t

## Gettysburg Troop!

YOU will parade for discipline, on Saturday the 29th inst. at the Court house in Gettysburg, at 10 o'clock. A. M.

WILL MCGAUGHEY, Jr. Capt.

Aug. 11. 1t

## THE SMYSSER,

THIS is taken the Office lately occupied by Dr. PAXTON, in West York-street—where he can at all times be consulted on Professional business.

The most ample recommendations as to his skill in SURGERY can be exhibited.

March 21. 1t

if

## A FARM FOR SALE, AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON Wednesday the 26th of August inst. at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, the subscriber will Offer for Sale at Public Auction,

## A TRACT OF LAND,

Lying in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, containing

## 120 ACRES,

2 Perches. This land is about 5 miles from Gettysburg, a short distance (about 1/4 mile) south of the York and Gettysburg Turnpike, and adjoins the dwelling-place of Mr. John Miller, and the land of Mr. Thomas J. Cooper. It is now tenanted by Mr. S. Cassatt, whose term will expire on the 1st April next, when possession may be had of the Property. The soil of this Farm is susceptible of great improvement; and with a little care, it might be rendered a very productive farm, as the present crops show. The land lies in a fine plain, remarkably well for cultivation. It has a fair proportion of Meadow-ground, and a considerable quantity of Woodland. The improvements consist of a substantial

Log Dwelling-house, a good Barn, lately repaired, and other necessary Out-houses. The Terms of Sale are:—that one-third of the purchase-money be paid in hand, and the residue in three equal yearly payments—the payments to be secured by bond, with surety, to be approved by the subscriber, and by mortgage of the land.

## CHARLES F. MAYER. Baltimore.

August 11. ts

For further information, inquire of K. KENTER, or M. C. CLARKSON, Gettysburg.

## Valuable Property FOR SALE.

WILL be offered at PUBLIC SALE, on Thursday the 1st day of October next, on the premises, the following valuable Property:

## A Tract of first rate LIMESTONE LAND,

Late the Estate of JOHN MCREARY, deceased, situate partly in Conowago, and partly in Mountpleasant townships, Adams county, Pa. adjoining lands of Henry Wirt, Abraham Reiff, Henry Herring, Widow Wills, and others, and containing

## 221 Acres, & 118 Perches, neat measure, PATENTED LAND.

The Improvements are, a two-story

## Log House, a 1 1/2 story House, a Still-house,

a double log Barn, and other Out-buildings; an elegant Well of water, with a Pump, convenient to the house, also a good Spring, convenient to the house:

Two Lime-stone Quarries opened, with a sufficiency of Timber to carry on the Distilling or Lime-burning; an Orchard; two Meadows, one of which can be well watered:

An elegant Mill Seat, which has been indicated by a Millwright. This Farm is situated on the little Conowago creek, one mile from the Roman Catholic Chapel, four miles from Hanover; a public road passing the door; and has long been known as one of the surest, and as productive as any in the neighborhood. Persons wishing to see the property will call upon Thomas M. McCreary, one of the Executors, who resides on the Farm, and who will shew the same.

The above mentioned Farm can be divided, very advantageously, into two. The Conditions,—five thousand dollars in hand, on the first of April next, the remainder in six equal yearly payments. An indisputable title, clear of all incumbrances, will be given. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. on said day, when attendance will be given by

THOMAS MCREARY, &  
JOSEPH MCREARY, &

June 30. ts

## Liberty Riflemen!

YOU will parade on the farm of S. Lichelberger, in Liberty township, on Saturday the 29th inst. at 12 o'clock, M. with arms and uniform in complete order. By order,

R. SCOTT, Q. S.

## EPHRAIM MARTIN, TAILOR.

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends

and former customers, and the Public in general, that he has become a Subscriber to Mr. ALLEN WARD's PATENT PROTRACTOR SYSTEM for cutting all kinds of Garments, which system is in general use throughout the United States, and is, in my opinion, and in the opinion of many others that I have spoken to, the best that ever has been introduced in our country. Every Subscriber to Mr. Ward's System receives, from Philadelphia, a Book of the Fashions every three months, which will enable them at all times to cut and make fashionable work. Any person wishing to become a Subscriber to the above system can be accommodated by calling on the Subscriber, who has been legally appointed a agent, by Mr. Ward.

The Subscriber still continues to carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS, at his old stand in the West corner of the Diamond, Gettysburg—where the best and most fashionable work shall be done, on the shortest notice and at reasonable prices, for Cash. All kinds of Country Produce will be taken. E. M.

July 21. tf

## Trade and Commerce.

The Subscriber, late commercial editor of the Chronicle, having leased the Fountain Inn, situate in Light-street, near Baltimore street, the most CENTRAL PUBLIC HOUSE in the city, is prepared to accommodate Travellers and Boarders in a manner with which he thinks they will be pleased, either in good eating, drinking or lodging—and ere long with information—an extensive range of Stables being attached, their horses will be taken care of also. Terms—Dinner 50 cents; Breakfast or Supper 37 1/2 cents; Lodging 25 cents; or, for a day's boarding and lodging, one dollar. Families travelling, can have distinct apartments if they wish. Horses taken at livery 24 hours for 50 cents. And not to be altogether out of sight of trading, any editor or proprietor of a paper, anywhere, who will give the foregoing three conspicuous insertions in the inner form, and send one of his papers containing it to the Fountain Inn, shall have two days boarding and lodging, the first time he passes this way, provided too many do not call at a time.

W. G. LYFORD.

Fountain Inn, Light-st. Baltimore.

August 4th. 1829. 3t

N. B. The Table of the Fountain Inn will be always supplied with the substantial, varieties and dainties, not only of the Baltimore, but of the Norfolk and other neighboring markets.

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The Improvements are, a two-story

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faction. Having heretofore given his views, and published them, on the course thus far pursued by the present Administration, he did not touch again on the subject, which he had already exhausted; but discussed the general principles of our policy and political institutions, leaving his auditors to apply the sound doctrines he developed, to the existing state of the country and the public transactions of the times.

Nat. Hist.

Washington, Aug. 15.

The Court yesterday delivered its Opinion on the motion of T. Watkins' Counsel, in arrest of Judgment, and for new trials. The objections to the indictments, and the motion in arrest, were overruled by the Court, and the defendant was ordered to be brought in to receive sentence. The Marshal, accordingly proceeded to the jail, and soon after returned into Court with Dr. Watkins in custody, when the following sentence was pronounced by Judge CRANCH:

In the indictment for 750 dollars: Fine \$750, and be imprisoned for three calendar months from this 14th day of August, 1829, inclusive.

In the 300 dollar case: Fine \$300 and be imprisoned for three calendar months next following the termination of his imprisonment under the sentence in the preceding case.

In the 2,000 dollar case: Fine \$2,000 and to be imprisoned for three calendar months next following the termination of his imprisonment under sentence in the next preceding case for \$300.

The prisoner was then re-conducted to jail; and the Court was adjourned sine die, after a most laborious term of more than three months' duration.

By an assay of parts of a Spanish dollar made at the Mint, it appears that 100 dollars in quarters of the ordinary circulation are worth only

\$94 44

90 52

8 94

Loss on \$210, 193 90

16 10

Making the real value of Quarters about 23 1/2 cts.

Elevenpenny bits, 11 cts.

Fivepenny bits, 5 cts.</p

## BEAUTIFUL LINES.

From Moore's "Lalla Rookh."

Alas! how light a cause may move  
Dissentions between hearts that love!  
Hearts that the world in vain has tried,  
And sorrow but more closely tied;  
That stoned the storm when waves were rough,  
Yet in a sunny hour fall off;  
Like ships that have gone down to sea,  
When heav'n was all tranquillity;  
A something light as air,—a look,  
A word unkind, or wrongly taken,  
O love, that tempests never shook!  
A breath, a touch like this has shaken,  
And ruder winds will soon rush in,  
To spread the breach that words begin,  
And eyes forget the gentle ray  
They wore in courtship's smiling day,  
And voices lose the tone that shed  
A tenderness round all they said,  
Till fast declining one by one,  
The sweetest of love are gone.

Nothing has so forcibly brought to our recollection the amusements of our youth, and the plays of "by-gone time," as the following, extracted from an Ohio paper. "Many's the time and oft," we have been participants in such scenes—and reckoned them amongst the "sunny spots of life." The youngsters in this part of the country, we believe, have now nearly exploded these old-fashioned amusements—and the tide of "civilization" has "rolled westward."

From the St. Clairsville, (O.) Gazette.

"O sister Phoebe, how merry were we,

"When we sat under the Juniper tree."

Mr. Editor:—I have been long of the opinion that it is a great folly for the old to interfere with the amusements of the young and gay—they always have had, and always will have their amusements. If they are driven from one kind, they must from necessity have recourse to another.

The other evening I happened to be at a small party of young people whose *Pa's* and *Ma's* were strongly opposed to dancing. I had not been many minutes in the room, when a great, dirty mouthed lubber, stretched himself up against the door frame, and cried out. "Hang." On being asked for whom he hung, he answered 'Polly A—' on this, Polly, who was a very pretty and neat little girl, marched forward and submitted herself to be *kissed* by, and enclosed in the paws of this bear. Polly, in her turn, *hung* for a beau, who, in his turn, *hung* for some one else, until the whole company were up; then each kissed the other, and sat down. The company were hardly seated, when a female voice cried in my ear, "pleased or displeased?" I looked round, not knowing what to do, when the speaker gave me two or three blows over the shoulders, with a handkerchief curiously twisted for that purpose—upon which I told her I was displeased. She then asked me what would please me.—

While considering what answer to make, she thumped away at my shoulders, to the no small amusement of the whole company. I had hardly been let into the secrets of this play, when some one cried out, "button, button, who's got the button?" "Sally," says I, "pay your pawn," says the speaker. I threw my pen knife into a hat held out for that purpose. After a short time the pawns were to be sold—"fine or superfine?" says one, holding up a pocket handkerchief, "fine," says another—"what shall the owner do to redeem it?" "he shall kiss Mary B—wheelbarrow fashion." With no small confusion I now saw my pen knife held up and pronounced "fine," and I then was doomed by a lady to go to the fire place, look up the chimney and say:

"Peep devil, peep at your brother,  
"Why mayn't one devil peep at another."

Thus passed the evening. I was much amused with a pretty girl, who had got 'ten feet' into a well—nothing but ten kisses could bring her out again.

Not a few shins were broken in playing *blind man's buff*. I observed that the prettiest girls got the most kisses—were soonest hung, and first in forming the "wreath"; in fact I saw one pretty girl kept on her feet for near half an hour, running about, first to please one man, and then another. I made another observation, that was, if a girl disliked a man, she gave him her cheek to kiss, but if not, he of course took revenge on her lips—now for my own part, I would as soon kiss the back of a lady's hand as her cheek.

I was sorely puzzled at one time when commanded to "how to the wittiest, kneel to the prettiest, and kiss the one I loved best." With much ado I got down on my marrow bones before the most homely girl in the room, but as to kissing the one I loved best, it was a thing I could hardly venture to do if there had been none other present.

In the course of the evening I was compared to divers unseemly animals and things; was run over a half a dozen of times; got my fingers barked hunting for the key; got my head broke against the mantle piece, blindfolded, and my shoulders yet ache at the very thoughts of the beating I got from the knotted handkerchief. I do not wish to

complain, Mr. Editor, for I got no more than my share—nor have we men much to lose, or gain by such amusements.—But do not the ladies lose by admitting the men to such personal familiarities? Do we not set a less value on the endearments of beauty and love, when they have been lavished on fifty men before?

To make a Good Wife unhappy.—(We apprehend there are many husbands who will read the following with a blush.) See her as seldom as possible. If she is warm-hearted and cheerful in temper, or if after days or weeks absence, she meets you with a smiling face, and in an affectionate manner, be sure to look coldly upon her, and answer her with monosyllables. If she force back her tears, and is resolved to look cheerful, sit down and gape in her presence till she is fully convinced of your indifference. Never think you have any thing to do to make her happy; but that her happiness is to flow from gratifying your caprices, and when she has done all a woman can do, be sure you do not feel gratified. Never take an interest in any of her pursuits; and if she asks your advice, make her feel that she is troublesome and impertinent.—If she attempts to rally you good-humoredly, on any of your peculiarities, never join in the laugh, but frown her into silence. If she has faults, (which without doubt she will have, and perhaps may be ignorant of,) never attempt with kindness to correct them, but continually obtrude upon her ears, "what a good wife Mr. Smith has." "How happy Mr. Smith is with his wife."—"That any man would be happy with such a wife." In company never seem to know you have a wife, treat all her remarks with indifference, and be affable and complacent to every other lady. If you follow these directions you may be certain of an obedient and a—heart-broken wife.

N. Y. Mirror.

Chinese Manners.—Pekin, the Metropolis of China, is erected on a very fertile plain, not far south of the Great Wall, in the most salubrious part of China, abounding with corn, fruits, herbs, and roots, and all the necessities and comforts of life, except that of tea, none of which grows in that province. The streets are always crowded, though Chinese women never appear in them, except in covered seats or chairs. The reason of this crowding is, that all provisions are brought thither by land carriage, no river or canal coming within three miles of the city, which occasions the streets to be filled with carts, camels, horses, and other beasts of burden, with their drivers, insomuch that it is difficult to pass through the gates in a morning or evening.—The artificers also contribute to increase the crowd, as they work in the houses of those who employ them, and are perpetually looking out for business.

Barbers go about ringing bells to get customers. They carry with them a stool, basin, towel, pot and fire, and when any person calls to them, they run up to him, and placing their stool in a convenient place in the street, they shave the head, clean the ears, put the eyebrows in order, and brush the shoulders, all for the value of a little more than a half-penny. They then ring their bell again, and are ready for another customer. The tailors who ply in the streets, go home to the houses of their customers, and do their work there. They do not use thimbles as ours do, but tie a rag upon their fingers; nor do they sit down to their work, but sew standing, except when they grow tired. The work is upon a table, and they stand close to it. The motley crowd, busied in their several occupations, cause a vast confusion; while jugglers, ballad singers, and nostrum-mongers, are encircled by their respective mobs.

Carlton Register.

The Mystic Number.—Professor Eaton, in the last number of Silliman's Journal of Science, has shown that five is the most favorite number of nature. He says at least half of all known plants have the parts of fructification in fives, or in a number which is the product of five. The radiated division of animals, such as the sea star, Medusa's head, and every species of coral rock, have their rays in fives, or in a number produced by some product of five. Throughout the whole vertebral division of Cavier, five is the leading number. We have five fingers to the hand, and five toes to the foot, in common with most animals which are provided with organs for sucking their young. We have five senses—seeing, hearing, smelling, tasting and feeling; and Professor Eaton further says there are five principles constituting the highest vertebral animal, to wit, man. 1, inert matter; 2, the attractive principle; 3, the living principle; 4, the sentient principle; 5, the intellectual principle.

A jockey residing in the west of England, having a horse to sell a short time ago, a person wishing to purchase, desired, as is customary, to see his pa-

ces, upon which the jockey placed his son, a lad about ten years old, upon the horse's back, who had not proceeded many yards before some doubts came across his mind whether the animal was his father's or not. Checking the horse he inquired of the latter in an undertone, "If the horse was to be rode for to buy or to sell?"

"Ecstasy."—The animal magnetisers of Paris pretend, that when they have thrown any one into a state of what they are pleased to call "ecstasy," the body is insensible to suffering; and they are just now circulating and attaching great importance to the case of an old lady of 64; who, having been thrown by them into a state of ecstasy, underwent, as they say, the severe operation of having an ulcerous cancer cut out of her neck, without experiencing the slightest pain! During the whole of the operation, adds the statement, she exhibited no sense of suffering, or even of sensation until towards the end, when she laughed like a person who was tickled, and exclaimed, "Finissez ne me chatouillez pas"—leave off, do not tickle me." Previous to each dressing of the wound, she was again magnetised, with perfect success, and the cure was complete.

A gentleman who has performed a round about journey of about 1000 miles in the state of New York, says the condition of the currency of that part of the country, is deplorable. There is little in circulation but paper, and that paper is of the worst description, one and two dollar notes. At Niagara he found it difficult to obtain change for a dollar note. Many of the people were very desirous for a law similar to that enacted by our Legislature to prohibit the circulation of all notes of a less denomination than five dollars. If they can procure the passage of such an act, silver will be as plenty with them this time next year, as small notes are at present.

Phila. Gaz.

A gentleman, (J. D. Homergue) who received a part of his early education in an extensive manufactory of silks, at Nismes, in France, and who is acquainted with all the process of raising the silk worms, and manufacturing silk, has been a few months in Philadelphia, and states, that the silk produced by the worms in this country, particularly in Pennsylvania, is superior to that of any country he has ever seen.

Ib.

John Major, indicted for the murder of Reuben Gafe in September last, was tried at Frankfort, Ky. in the latter part of July. The trial commenced on the 23d and was concluded on the 25th. The prisoner was acquitted. In the trial, a question of law was raised and decided—whether the deposition of the deceased, taken as his dying declaration, could be read in evidence—it being proved that he did not believe in a future state of rewards and punishments. The deposition was rejected.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

At the peace of 1763, when Canada was acquired by the English Government, there were only 60,000 inhabitants. There are now upwards of a million.

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March 31.

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NEW GOODS.

PT. GILBERT,

ESPECIALLY informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has just received from the City an assortment of GOODS, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries,

Hardware, & Quenware—

which he will sell low for CASH or Country Produce, in West York-street, one square from the Court-house.

Gettysburg, May 19.

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CASH will be given at this Office for clean Linen and Cotton RAGS.

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CHARLES F. MAYER.

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LEE'S Famous Antiphilic Pills, 25

4 and 50 cts. per box, in tin boxes.

The operation of these pills is perfectly

mild, so as to be used with safety by persons of every situation and every age.

Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges, a

most powerful medicine, removes and

destroys all kinds of worms.

Lee's Elixir, a sovereign remedy for

colds, obstinate coughs, catarrhs, asthma,

sore throats and approaching con-

sumptions.

Lee's Nervous Cordial, an excellent

medicine for all nervous affections,

weakness, pains in the loins, back, &c.

Lee's Essence of Mustard—No medi-

cine ever excelled this in curing rheu-

matism, sprains, bruises, frosted feet,

&c.

Lee's Aque and Fever Drops, a never

failing cure.

Lee's Sore-crown Ointment, warranted

to cure the ITCH by one application.

Lee's Persian Lotion, an excellent

medicine for curing warts, ringworms,

prickly heat, &c.

Lee's Vegetable Indian Specific—An ef-

fectual cure for the Venereal and Gon-

orrhœa.

Lee's Tooth-ache Drops—Which give

immediate relief.

Lee's Tooth Powder,



## ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG, AUG. 26.

*George Steerings.*—We learn that the testimony in this case closed on Wednesday last—and that the counsel had commenced their argument on Thursday.—This is our latest account.

*Lightning.*—During a storm in Washington city on Friday week, five houses were struck by lightning.

A most awful storm visited New York on the same night, which is said to have been one of the most terrible convulsions of the elements ever witnessed. The whole city was wrapped in fire; the thunder continual, breaking frequently with prodigious and startling fury; the wind blowing successive hurricanes; and the rain descending like a deluge. A meteor of unusual brightness preceded the storm. Amidst the appalling horrors of the night, the bells rang the alarm of fire—which preceded from a house struck with lightning.—Two or three houses were partly consumed by the fire. The storm was equally severe and terrific in all that region of country.

On the same night, says the Chester county Village Record, “a storm of hail, rain, thunder, lightning and wind combined as if for purposes of devastation, passed over us. The rattling of the hail—the vivid flashes of lightning—the earth-shaking jar of the rolling thunder, were terrific and sublime; fences were prostrated, and large trees torn up by their roots in East-Goshen.

Several houses were struck with lightning; on the same night, in Providence, R. I. and in Boston, Mass. where the storm raged, it is stated, with unexampled fury.

On Monday the 3d inst. the house of Mr. Josiah Horton, on the Broad-top mountain, Bedford county, was struck with lightning. All the inmates, Mr. Horton and 5 children, were struck down; and, unfortunate to relate, 3 of them, one aged 19, the other 11, and another 2½, were killed instantly! One of the other children was speechless for 6 hours. The father and one of the sons soon recovered.

“In the midst of life we are in death.”—Mr. Elisha Copeland, a highly respected citizen of Nansemond county, Va. met his death on the night of the 9th inst. in a lamentable manner, by taking, in mistake, two spoonfuls of tartar emetic, instead of magnesia. He died in 10 hours, after most excruciating agony. So often repeated fatalities from mistakes of this nature, should cause persons to be very guarded in administering medicine.

### FOR THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

The internal improvement of the State and the difficulties into which our financial concerns have been thrown, will be one of the most interesting topics which will come before the next legislature. It is important, therefore, that such men should be selected as Representatives, as are disposed to check the wild spirit of canalling too much at once, which certainly occasions our present difficulties. The Election of Delegates to settle our County Ticket, I observe, is fixed for the 5th of September. It is to be hoped, that the elections will be well attended—and men selected as Delegates, who will consult the interests of the people, and the harmony of the Federal party, in the selection of candidates for our support.

### A FEDERALIST.

### LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship William Thompson, has arrived at New York from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 17th ult. The packet ship Chariemagne, Capt. Robison, has likewise arrived from Havre, having sailed on the 22d July. The news from the seat of war is of high interest.

### FALL OF SILESTRIA!

The Russian troops are marching on, “conquering and to conquer.” An early consequence of the defeat of the Grand Vizier, has been the fall of the important fortress of Silistria, which so completely withheld the prowess and baffled the skill of the Muscovite during the last campaign. The capitulation did not take place until the last moment of fruitless resistance had arrived; for after a succession of sallies, and fierce attacks of the besiegers, in which the besieged were always repulsed, the Turks surrendered only as the Russians were on the point of entering by a breach opened through the walls of the fortress. The following are all the particulars we have as yet received of this important event.

Intelligence of the capture of Silistria was transmitted by the Telegraph from Strasburg to Paris on Friday night. The Augsburg Gazette, which reached us yesterday, contains the following Bulletin, dated Bucharest, July 2, received by express:—“At this moment a courier, sent off from Silistria by Lt. Gen. Krassowsky has arrived, with the intelligence of that place having fallen under the victorious attacks of the Russians. The Turkish garrison, who after an obstinate resistance, has been reduced to the last extremity, have surrendered themselves prisoners of war. The garrison consisted of 10,000 men, exclusive of the inhabitants. In this number are Hady Achmet and Sert Mahmoud, both three tailed Pachas, and many other officers. The trophies of this victory are 250 pieces of cannon, two horse-tails, upwards of 100 stand of colours, the flotilla of the Danube, and a great quantity of ammunition and provision.” The Berlin State Gazette gives the following version of this event:—“The garrison consisting of 8000 men, and the inhabitants in arms to the number of 10,000, are made prisoners of war. The Grand Vizier is closely blockaded at Schoumla by Gen. Diebitsch.”—A letter of the 11th inst., from Vienna, says, upon the same subject: “I hasten to inform you that we have just received advices of the capture of Silistria, which surrendered by capitulation to the Russian army on the 30th of June. The surrender of this fortress is an event of high importance, as it will hasten, and render almost certain, the fall of Giurjevo and Rudschuk. Thus, with the exception of Widdin, against which undoubtedly fresh efforts will be successively directed, the whole line of the Danube is secured to the Russians as the bases of their future operations, and the war will, as it were, cease to have Bulgaria for its theatre. If it be continued, then it will be carried into the heart of the empire in Romelia.—Schoumla is not the only passage across the Balkan open to the Russians. The Road from Sophia to Philippopolis does not present the same difficulties; and besides, by leaving Schoumla, with its reduced garrison, to be observed by a numerous corps, several other roads open the plain of Adrianople to the Russians. The question now is, whether the fall of Silistria will induce the Porte to accede to the propositions of Russia, and, if he still refuses, whether Turkey may look for the succour of any European Power.”

The Constitutionnel of the 21st June, after making a summary of the state of affairs in the east, comes to the conclusion that the Turks have lost the advantage they gained in the early part of the contest: and that the hopes founded on the military system of the Ottomans have entirely vanished. The Turks have lost all confidence by the dispersion of their troops and the taking of Silistria. From this time the war must take a very different character. The Russian reserves have been put in motion to join the active columns, and nothing can prevent the passage of the Balkan if it has been resolved at Petersburg. A single day has turned the tables. The Turks have lost all confidence by the dispersion of the corps d'elite. The surrender of Silistria, which is the first consequence of the defeat of the 11th June, in permitting Gen. Diebitsch to occupy Rasgrad, from whence he commands Schoumla, has rendered certain beyond a question the submission of Rutschuk, Giurjevo, &c.

We learn from the Augsburg Gazette, “that the Grand Vizier is collecting all the troops he can at Schoumla, and hopes to be able to assemble 40,000 men without weakening the garrison. All the men able to bear arms have departed for the Balkan; the Turks admit that the number of men and the artillery lost by them in the battle of the 11th was very considerable. Some persons still flatter themselves with the hope of peace, and speak of agents having been sent to the Russian camp.—Ali Pacha, it appears, was killed in the battle of the 11th. The Captain Pacha has not yet returned from the Black Sea.” The Gazette gives another letter from Constantinople of the same date, which says—“The Grand Vizier returned to Schoumla after the battle of 11th June with 5000 men of cavalry and 12,000 infantry. The Muscovites, thrown into consternation by the first intelligence of the defeat, resumed courage when they learned that the mass of the army had returned into the camp. It was also represented to them that the loss of the Russians was very considerable.”

Letters from Lesser Wallachia announce that after the occupation of Rachova by the troops of Gen. Geismar, the Pacha of Widdin reconquered the environs of that place, and meeting a division of Russian cavalry, immediately attacked it. The Russians retreated upon Rachova. It is said that the Turkish Garrison at that place previous to its capture had done their duty, and the commander had not been

deficient in courage, the Russian General would have found it difficult to establish himself upon the right bank of the Danube. The Pacha of Nicopolis was already on his way to relieve Rachova. Several Ottoman vessels laden with corn, on their way to Constantinople from Belgrade, have been set on fire by the Russians by means of congrue rockets.

The following intelligence is dated Banks of the Danube, July 6:—“The victory gained over the Grand Vizier by General Diebitsch has been announced by Russia to all the Courts with which that power has friendly relations. This communication was accompanied by a diplomatic note declarative of the Emperor's pacific intentions.

According to reports Count Pahlen intends to march with a corps from Silistria towards Rudschuk, in order to assist the corps of baron Geismar, who is moving against that place. The Turks at Rudschuk and Giurjevo have begun to send away their families and their property to Widdin.

Direct accounts from the head quarters of the Russian army, go much farther than the official bulletins in their account of the complete rout which the Grand Vizier's army sustained on the 11th, and during his subsequent retreat. These disasters had prepared the Turkish Government to hear of the fall of Silistria, as we learn from advices dated Constantinople, June 26. It is stated under the same date, that the Ottoman Government takes great care to impress upon the minds of the Turks the high importance it attaches to the return of the French and English Ambassadors, in order to remove the effect produced by the unfavorable intelligence from the theatre of war. Still, however, the Ambassadors have not yet had an official interview with the Reis Effendi, but have endeavored to have a confidential understanding with him, upon the subject of their mission. In this manner they have learned that the Porte will not negotiate upon the basis of the Protocol signed at London, and especially upon the article which requires the extension of the frontiers of Greece from the Gulf of Volo to that of Arta; so that they already foresee great difficulties in the way of executing their mission. The Turkish fleet returned on the 16th from its last cruise, without meeting the enemy, and is now at anchor at the mouth of the Bosphorus.—The French and English subjects at Constantinople have returned under the protection of their respective Ambassadors. The Sultan continues at Terapie. The most profound tranquility prevails in the Turkish capital, and the Sultan proceeds in all his enterprises with profound judgment and energy, which gain him the greatest respect both of his own countrymen and of foreigners. He justly deserves a place among the great men of his age.

It is stated from Bucharest, June 26, that the accumulation of sick and wounded in the Russian hospitals at Braila, Thirsova, and Kallarasch, renders the contagious disease that prevails there extremely obstinate. It appears that the remedies hitherto applied have been merely experiments, which have been attended with but little success.

Among the causes which have always troubled the Turkish empire, and increased its weakness, must be reckoned the divisions between the several Pachas, and the jealousies which they inspire.

*Berlin, July 5.*—Letters from the theatre of war represent the events near Schoumla in a manner perfectly in accordance with the Russian Official Bulletins. The defeat of the Turkish army was so general, and the destruction so complete, that old soldiers do not remember a similar victory. The plan of General Count Diebitsch, though the execution of it required great efforts, is generally acknowledged to have been admirable. He led the Russian army between the enemy's army and their entrenched camp before Schoumla. But a very small part of the Turkish troops, and those in the most wretched condition, succeeded in finding their way back to the fortress. As far as the eye could reach, the field was covered with the wreck of the enemy's army. In Schoumla itself there is but a small garrison, and the battle is universally considered as very important. Already on the second day after the battle Schoumla was almost wholly outflanked, and the Russian army in full march to the Balkan. He advanced in the direction of Aidos and Bourgas, when it may be supported by 10,000 men that have been landed at Siziboli. The best spirit animates the Russian soldiers and they fight with admirable bravery. The Turkish army (though the Turks when ordered to attack, endeavor to lose all sense of danger in the most furious courage) wants presence of mind and reflection, and their condition throughout is very miserable.

The total revenue of Great Britain for the year ending 5th July, was 42,100,511 pounds sterling.

## PUBLIC SALE.

**T**HE Subscriber will offer at PUBLIC SALE, on Saturday the 3d of October next, on the premises,

### A VALUABLE FARM,

Late the property of GEORGE BIESECKER, deceased, situate in Franklin township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Peter Mickley, Henry Hershey, Thomas Orr, and others, containing about

### 160 ACRES,

of Patented Land. There is a sufficiency of Meadow, and a large quantity of Timber on the Farm. The improvements are

### two Log Houses; a

Bank Barn, sheds, &c. &c.; and two Orchards. There is a never-failing spring near the house—and the south branch of Marsh-creek runs through the Farm, on which there is a good site for Water-works.

The Sale will commence at 12 o'clock, M. when attendance will be given and the terms made known by

JOHN BIESECKER.

Aug. 23.

## NOTICE

### IS HEREBY GIVEN,

TO all Legatees, Creditors and other persons concerned, that the Administration Accounts of the Estates of the deceased persons hereafter named, will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on Tuesday the 22d day of September next, to wit:

The further account of Edward Moorhead, Administrator of the Estate of James Moorhead, deceased.

The further account of John Cox and Catharine Cox, Administrators of the Estate of Wm. Cox, deceased.

The account of Wm. Coulson, Administrator of the Estate of Joseph Lowbaugh, deceased.

The further account of Abraham King, one of the Executors of the Estate of Wm. Walker, deceased.

The account of Peter Hartman and John Hartman, Administrators of the Estate of Andrew Hartman, deceased.

The account of Wm. E. Camp, Administrator of the Estate of John Richards, deceased.

The further account of Michael Kitzmiller, one of the Executors of the Estate of John G. Kitzmiller, deceased.

The account of John Wierman, Esq. and Wm. C. Wierman, Administrators of the Estate of Isaac Pearson, Jr. deceased, who was one of the Administrators of Isaac Pearson, deceased.

The account of Henry Colhouse, Administrator of the Estate of Joseph Shane, deceased.

The account of George Welsh, one of the Executors of the Estate of Christian Benner, deceased.

The account of Garret Cownover, Administrator of the Estate of Jacob Rummel, deceased.

The account of James Bleckly, one of the Administrators of the Estate of Wm. Brannan, deceased.

The further account of Joel and Benjamin Funk, Administrators of the Estate of Daniel Funk, deceased.

The account of David Ziegler, Administrator of the Estate of Robert Gettys, deceased.

The account of Wm. McClellan, Jr. Executor of the Estate of John Arendt, deceased, who was one of the Executors of the Estate of Francis Knous, deceased.

The account of Thomas Will, Administrator of the Estate of John Will, deceased.

The account of Thomas Will, surviving Administrator of the Estate of Jacob Sneedinger, deceased.

—ALSO—

The further account of Joshua Sherriff and Margaret Miller, Guardians of the minor children of John Miller, deceased.

GEO. ZIEGLER, Reg'r. Register's Office, Gettysburg, S. 41

August 22, 1829.

TO MY CREDITORS.

TAKE NOTICE that I have ap-

plied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth, and they have appointed Tuesday the 22d of September next, for the hearing of me and my Creditors at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg.

DYER HUBBARD.

Aug. 23.

GETTYSBURG GUARDS!

YOU will parade at your usual place, on Saturday the 5th of September next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. with arms and accoutrements in complete order.

By Order,

D. ZIEGLER, O. S.

### MARRIED,

On Thursday last, by the Rev. John

Herbst. Mr. Jacob Trostle, of Cumber-

land township, to Miss Elizabeth Ruf-

sensberger, of Hamiltonban township.

DIED,

On Saturday evening last, at her res-

idence in Taney-town, Mrs. Jane Long-

well, widow of Mathew Longwell, Esq.

formerly of this borough.

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in

pursuance of a Resolution by the

Board of Directors, to collect without

delay, the subscriptions due to the Sem-

inary, in order, as soon as possible, to

commence the erection of Buildings,

Mr. HENRY WITMER, of Menallen town-

ship, has been appointed Collector for

the County of Adams, and borough of

Gettysburg.

By order of the Board,

C. A. BARNETZ, Treas'r.

Aug. 23.

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THE NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

We feel a pleasure in laying before our readers the following production from the Pittsburgh Mercury, a respectable and decided Jackson paper. It is plain, sensible, patriotic, ingenuous and well-timed.

The period is certainly at hand, when the friends of the present Protecting System, now scattered among all political parties, must speak out, and resolve to sacrifice all minor considerations for its preservation. The "chief men" are against them, and if they longer slumber upon the lap of Delilah, they will assuredly awake aborn of their strength. — *Frank. Rep.*

#### THE TARIFF.

The protection of domestic manufactures, the employment of our own labor, and the conversion of our own materials into articles for consumption, in preference to foreign, have ever been objects of primary concern to the people of Pennsylvania.

While other parts of the country have varied and been divided in opinion on this subject, this state, from the beginning assumed and uniformly maintained an attitude firm, consistent and unwavering. The march of public opinion has been onward in the great cause of national industry, unawed by opposition, uninfluenced by the excitement of party, or the acts of candidates.

Producing no articles which, during peace, it suits the policy of the nations of Europe to import for consumption,

Pennsylvania is necessarily dependent on commerce and manufactures to furnish a market for the productions of her agriculture, and the means of procuring the supplies for the necessary consumption of her citizens.

A regard to her highest and first duty, self-preservation, taught her, that there is no other resource, no other road to prosperity, no other means of averting ruin, than to adopt such a system of policy as will best develop her resources, and direct the efforts of her industry so as best to avail herself of the many bounties with which it has pleased Providence to bless her.

The questions which have grown out of the various attempts to procure national protection to national interests, have been of almost infinite variety, yet on all of these, Pennsylvania has been found true to her notions of policy, and lashed to the manufacturing interests, she has made common cause with its friends through its diversity and prosperity. There is now throughout the state a deep and solemn conviction that any subversion of this policy would produce wide-spread desolation.

This conviction has arisen from the experience of the many fluctuations through which we have passed for the last twenty years; from tracing to their sources the cause which

led to our prosperity, or which produced our depression; from witnessing the practical effects which have resulted from the rise and fall of our manufacturing establishments, as they have affected the industry of our country in all its branches.

Such lights cannot deceive us: such indexes cannot lead us from the right path which leads to independence and wealth. The people of Pennsylvania are not disposed to entangle themselves in the mystical webs wove for them by political economists in their dreaming theories.

As little inclined to import opinions or advice as foreign goods, they have felt themselves as fully competent to discover and pursue their own true policy as Mr. Say, Ricardo, or any other foreign theorist. They think it quite as safe to trust to their own observations, founded on long experience, as to look for information to those whose interest is to mislead and impose on us—but if they needed any resort to any other's opinion, they would feel more safe in appealing to their own statesmen, rather than Mr. Secretary Peel or Mr. Professor Cooper. The lights of science may not indeed shine in Pittsburg with the same brilliancy as in London or Charleston—our mechanics and farmers may not be as well able to mystify the simple operations of society, or to trace the connexion between causes and effects, by the incomprehensible rules of a false and delusive science, but every man among us is now able to decide whether the erection of forges, furnaces, rolling mills, nail and steam engine factories, cotton, woollen and paper mills, the building of steam boats, and manufacturing in all its varieties, conduce to the prosperity of the state or not. One day

spent among the workshops of this place will afford more sound instruction on the true but simple science of national economy, than the pens of all the political economists of the old and new

writers may wear their quilts or stumps; politicians may rave and storm, and threaten in vain; we will neither become subservient to their policy nor abandon our's; for every day affords new proof of its soundness, as well as its intimate connexion with all the great concerns of the country. In every part of the state we see new establishments springing up, affording employment and diffusing the means of comfort and enjoyment to all the neighborhood around them. We see the merchant, the farmer, the mechanic prosper wherever manufactures flourish; and where we find a place which neglects to use its local resources, trusting to foreign commerce to supply their wants by foreign fabrics, which contains no manufactures or only decaying ones, we see every thing failing around them—merchants without custom, farmers without markets, and mechanics without occupation.

Pennsylvania has suffered too deeply during the depression of her manufactures to suffer them to be again prostrated without a struggle proportionate to their vital importance. She considers the principles of the defensive resisting system of protection as having long since been settled by the government, and with the approbation of a vast majority of the people; that the manufacturing system has now become a national institution; a means of national defence as essential as an army or navy; not to be sacrificed by the ambition of aspirants or local exponents, foreign legislation, or the influence of foreign anti-national writers. The citizens of this patriotic state have, on a late memorable occasion, shown that they can rise above all sectional prejudice and disregard imaginary fears. Guided by the lights of unerring experience, they have steadily pursued the course of policy to which our present prosperity is owing, & they will in future pursue with a firmness equal to any emergency which may arise.

They will protect and defend her manufactures, let who will assail them, careless about who may enjoy the offices and patronage of the government. Pennsylvanians will rally round her workshops against any combination, but they will not connect their preservation with any party or political projects. Weary with a six year's contest for the Presidency, the people want some repose, and deprecate a useless electioneering warfare. They will strive to heal those past divisions which have retarded our prosperity.

Throwing the veil of oblivion over past animosities, every citizen must forget that he has any other enemies than those who oppose his and the nation's welfare; but when either are in danger, or in any way assailed, we must discriminate between friends and foes;

and if forced into a new contest, we must, however reluctantly, meet in opposition those with whom we have acted for years in a common cause.

We cannot consent again to witness the dark scene of desolation which once overshadowed us. Our workshops must not be transferred to Europe. The manufacturer must remain by the side of the consumer. We are willing to concede

much—to yield in all minor matters all that can be reasonably required. This

will at all times be cheerfully done in the spirit of peace, and to the full extent which patriotism could dictate, but

when we are called on to abandon a system which interests every family among us, we must take our stand, let

who will impel us onward to destruction.

The legislature of that state, in the year 1793, if we recollect right, having as strong a disposition to speculate in lands, as exists in the state at the present time, sold a large quantity of lands commonly called the Yazoo purchase, to the generosity of the conquerors.—Gen. Roth advanced upon Maras, and discovered on the road to the village of Kasepla, near Kurgatoff, 1650 cavalry. He detached Prince Madatow, who covered his right wing, with the *Alexander* and *Astrachan* regiments of hussars, and some artillery, to flank the enemy and cut off their retreat upon Schoumala, while the first regiment of Bask received orders to attack them in front.

The enemy were dispersed and two artillery standards captured. A small party took refuge in a neighboring redoubt, and were attacked by the hussars, who were at length forced to retreat, as there were in the redoubt above 300 infantry & 3 canons. A renewed attack was made by Gen. Roth, and as the summons of the garrison by Prince Madatow was answered by a volley of bullets, it was charged and carried at the point of the bayonet, and three canons and several standards were taken, and the garrison put to the sword.—The loss of the enemy was 600 men, and twelve standards. Fifty prisoners were taken. The Russians it is said had only 100 killed and wounded.

Speaking of the victory of the 11th June, the Constitutional says, "the triumphs of the Muscovite soldiers in the neighborhood of Schoumala are greater than had previously been conjectured, and more decisive than could have been imagined. It is difficult to predict what effects will be produced upon the Cabinet of St. James by the news from Schoumala. It is presumable that the views of the British Ministry will not be rendered more favorable to Russia by this intelligence."

Accounts from Vienna, to the 25th June, state that the official news of the victory obtained by the Russians near Schoumala had occasioned strange movements at that place. Prince Metternich, not prepared for such intelligence, was astounded, and forthwith despatched several couriers for England and the frontiers of Transylvania; and as the plague had for a long time been a pretext for the march of troops, so on this occasion it was used for sending troops towards the theatre of war, to reinforce the *cardon sanitaria*.

A letter dated Messina, May 1st, says, that a few days previous an eruption of Mount Etna had taken place.

The volcano burst out with amazing fury, and two craters had opened on the north side of the mountain. During the eruption an extraordinary heat prevailed for two days in Messina.

The eruption did much damage to the

power that will first or last avenge their wrongs.

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In this state of things, then, the state of Georgia must find some other ground on which to justify their proceedings calculated to force the Indians from their own grounds, for the purpose of seizing them for themselves. Indians are men, not beasts, and therefore cannot be hunted from their homes like bears and wolves—they are red, not black, and therefore cannot be treated with gross injustice like negro slaves.

If unlawful violence is used towards them, we trust there is still, low as we are reduced, justice enough in the country to protect them from violence and robbery. If there is not, we have full confidence that there is a higher power that will first or last avenge their wrongs.

From the Georgia Journal.

So it appears, that what we long anticipated has come to pass at last, namely that the gold region of North and South Carolina, would be found to extend into Georgia. And another anticipation of ours will hereafter come to pass, namely, that it will be a sad day for Georgia, when the precious metals are found in any abundance in her soil.

From the Lynchburg (Va.) Republican.

**Gold.**—It is a matter of serious regret and alarm, that the new discoveries of the precious metal continue to be made in various parts of this happy country. In North Carolina, gold is said to have been found in all that district of country south and east of Salisbury, extending from Cabarrus to Davidson. But "worst of all, and most to be deplored," the bosom of this "Ancient Dominion," is said not to be altogether free from the destructive poison.

Reason teaches, and the experience of every nation, where gold and silver have been found to any considerable extent, proves the fact—that the real wealth of a country does not consist so much in the quantity and richness of its invaders, says:

It appears to be the determination of the governments of some of the States at the South, in the limits of which several Indian tribes own and occupy lands, to avail themselves of the present crisis to drive off the natives and take possession of their territories. The State of Georgia, more especially, having for a long time coveted their neighbors' property, seem to be bent upon the accomplishment of this favorite object with as little delay as possible. In the year 1802, the government of the U. States agreed with the State of Georgia, not with the Indians, to procure the Indian lands for that state as soon as practicable. The Georgians seem to understand practicability to allude to power; and as the United States have long been able to force the Indians to quit, they complain much of delay in using that power; and finally, being tired of waiting, they have commenced a series of measures, the effect of which they intend shall be to clear this ground of the natives, that they may seize it for themselves. A few years since, a pretended treaty was entered into by part of a tribe, in which was the form of a provision that they should quit the country. The instrument was hurried through and sent to Congress, and there in point of form, ratified by the Senate. Upon a representation of facts, alledging that it had been fraudulently obtained, the Senate annulled it; and a new one was entered into, and sanctioned by the government. The politicians of Georgia complain loudly of the refusal

of the Indians to adopt as valid, and to execute, this fraudulent treaty; and many threats of proceeding themselves against the Indians, have been uttered in that State. We presume the present generation of politicians in Georgia have forgotten what took place in their own state, somewhat more than thirty years ago.

Only to infantry and cavalry. Count Pahlen abandoned the pursuit to Gen. Kudryanoff, whose division had arrived at Markowre. Count Pahlen found the route covered with baggage and ammunition, as was also reported by Gen. Kudryanoff. In pursuit of the enemy he found the worst possible

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what little he possessed by hard work, and the loss of his barn and all his last year's crop of grain, besides the loss of an only daughter, certainly make him an object of commiseration. — *Evening Star.*

**Currency.**—We understand considerable care and activity is exercised by individuals having old "quarter dollars" or hand, to get rid of them as fast as possible, under the belief that their nominal will be brought down to their actual value. There is a rumor abroad, that butchers and shop keepers are about to agree not to take the said quarters for more than twenty cents.

*Phil. Aurora.*

The New York Herald states that on Wednesday morning about ten o'clock, Mr. McLane, the minister to Great Britain, went on board the Constellation in company with a number of other gentlemen, passengers for the squadron in the Mediterranean. About twelve o'clock Mr. Rives, the minister to France, accompanied by Mrs. Rives and other members of his family, went on board; soon after the ship was joined by the steamboat Benjamin Franklin, and both vessels got underway and proceeded out to sea.

Appropriate salutes were fired when each of the ministers went on board.

On Friday last, Dr. Watkins, more dead than alive, was by the Marshal brought into court at Washington to receive sentence. What that sentence was we extract from the letters of the Washington Correspondent of the U. S. Gazette.

"The sentence of the court was read to him, without any delay or accompanying observation. There was no necessity for impressive comment to awaken remorse and agony, for the evidences of their existence were to be found in their ravages upon his frame and his features. The sentence was that he be confined three calendar months for each of the offences, the imprisonment for the first offence to commence this day. It was further adjudged that he pay a fine in the indictment for \$750, of \$750; in the \$300 case, of \$300; and in the \$2000 case, of \$2000. The aggregate amount of the fines is therefore \$3050. This sum it is impossible for him to pay. Unless it should be remitted, the sentence amounts to imprisonment for life. As soon as the sentence was delivered, the Marshal returned the prisoner to the jail, to remain there for nine months—if not for ever."

Dr. Watkins has been for many years in the public service. The appointment he dishonored was bestowed upon him by President Monroe, at the solicitation & on the recommendation of many of our most distinguished citizens. In him the public had more security for the faithful and honorable discharge of every duty which should be confided to him, than can be had in one case in an hundred. He was a well educated scholar; a man of various attainments and rich acquirements; of a liberal profession; moving in the first circles; esteemed and respected by a numerous and highly respectable body of friends, and with a family of eleven children!!!

If he had not been so ardent a politician, it is not to be credited that he would have been pursued as he has been. His is a warning not to be treated lightly. "For the honor which is dimmed and the hearts that are wrung" many a tear has flowed and many a bosom has ached. We have heard that the Administration, content with having pursued him to conviction, will urge the President to pardon him immediately.

*Dem. Press.*

The making of oil from cotton seed is becoming an important business at the South. In Virginia a machine has been invented to hasten and assist the process of obtaining the oil. By a careful calculation it is estimated that there is annually sufficient surplus seed in the United States, to make as much oil as will, at 50 cents a gallon, come to \$6,000,000.

The Treasury statements present some curious facts. The Importations of the year ending September 30, 1828, were of Silks

From India 2,439,754  
Other places 4,778,860  
Vestings and Plaids 216,210  
Raw 608,739

Exports of Silks 38,483,56  
1,273,86

Remaining for home consumption 7,160,77  
*Exports of Bread stuffs and Grain.*

Wheat, Flour and Biscuit 3,000,000  
Indian corn and meal 827,81  
Barley 59,01

Rye, Oats and other small grain 37,33  
5,414,66  
Seven millions of silks imported for home use!

Five millions of bread stuffs exported  
And yet silk is the production of Agriculture as much as corn. — *Phil. Rep.*

We feel a pleasure in laying before our readers the following production from the Pittsburgh Mercury, a respectable and decided Jackson paper. It is plain, sensible, patriotic, ingenuous and well-timed.

The period is certainly at hand, when the friends of the present Protecting System, now scattered among all political parties, must speak out, and resolve to sacrifice all minor considerations for its preservation. The "chief men" are against them, and if they longer slumber upon the lap of Delilah, they will assuredly awake shorn of their strength!—*Frank. Rep.*

#### THE TARIFF.

The protection of domestic manufactures, the employment of our own labor, and the conversion of our own materials into articles for consumption, in preference to foreign, have ever been objects of primary concern to the people of Pennsylvania. While other parts of the country have varied and been divided in opinion on this subject, this state, from the beginning assumed and uniformly maintained an attitude firm, consistent and unwavering.

The march of public opinion has been onward in the great cause of national industry, unawed by opposition, uninfluenced by the excitement of party, or the acts of candidates.—

Producing no articles which, during peace, it suits the policy of the nations of Europe to import for consumption, Pennsylvania is necessarily dependent on commerce and manufactures to furnish a market for the productions of her agriculture, and the means of procuring the supplies for the necessary consumption of her citizens. A regard to her highest and first duty, self-preservation, taught her, that there is no other resource, no other road to prosperity, no other means of averting ruin, than to adopt such a system of policy as will best develop her resources, and direct the efforts of her industry so as best to avail herself of the many bounties with which it has pleased Providence to bless her. The questions which have grown out of the various attempts to procure national protection to national interests, have been of almost infinite variety, yet on all of these, Pennsylvania has been found true to her notions of policy, and lashed to the manufacturing interests, she has made common cause with its friends through its diversity and prosperity. There is now throughout the state a deep and solemn conviction that any subversion of this policy would produce wide-spread desolation. This conviction has arisen from the experience of the many fluctuations through which we have passed for the last twenty years; from tracing to their sources the cause which led to our prosperity, or which produced our depression; from witnessing the practical effects which have resulted from the rise and fall of our manufacturing establishments, as they have affected the industry of our country in all its branches. Such lights cannot deceive us: such indexes cannot lead us from the right path which leads to independence and wealth. The people of Pennsylvania are not disposed to entangle themselves in the mystical webs wove for them by political economists in their dreaming theories. As little inclined to import opinions or advices as foreign goods, they have felt themselves as fully competent to discover and pursue their own true policy as Mr. Say, Ricardo, or any other foreign theorist. They think it quite as safe to trust to their own observations, founded on long experience, as to look for information to those whose interest it is to mislead and impose on us—but if they needed any resort to any other's opinion, they would feel more safe in appealing to their own statesmen, rather than Mr. Secretary Peel or Mr. Professor Cooper. The lights of science may not indeed shine in Pittsburgh with the same brilliancy as in London or Charleston—our mechanics and farmers may not be as well able to mystify the simple operations of society, or to trace the connexion between causes and effects, by the incomprehensible rules of a false and delusive science, but every man among us is now able to decide whether the erection of forges, furnaces, rolling mills, nail and steam engine factories, cotton, woollen and paper mills, the building of steam boats, and manufacturing in all its varieties, conduce to the prosperity of the state or not. One day spent among the workshops of this place will afford more sound instruction on the true but simple science of national economy, than the pens of all the political economists of the old and new worlds, united, though their motions may be as rapid as a load machine.

In comparing the state of the country in 1819, '20, '21, '22, '23, when our manufactures were prostrated, and universal gloom and despondency prevailed, with those which have succeeded, every man is able to identify the tariff policy with our prosperity. Foreign

writers may wear their quills to stumps; politicians may rave and storm, and threaten in vain; we will neither become subservient to their policy nor abandon ours; for every day affords new proof of its soundness, as well as its intimate connexion with all the great concerns of the country. In every part of the state we see new establishments springing up, affording employment and diffusing the means of comfort and enjoyment to all the neighborhood around them. We see the merchant, the farmer, the mechanic prosper wherever manufactures flourish; and where we find a place which neglects to use its local resources, trusting to foreign commerce, to supply their wants by foreign fabrics, which contains no manufactures or only decaying ones, we see every thing failing around them—merchants without custom, farmers without markets, and mechanics without occupation.

Pennsylvania has suffered too deeply during the depression of her manufactures to suffer them to be again prostrated without a struggle proportionate to their vital importance. She considers the principles of the defensive resisting system of protection as having long since been settled by the government, and with the approbation of a vast majority of the people; that the manufacturing system has now become a national institution; a means of national defence as essential as an army or navy; not to be sacrificed by the ambition of aspirants or local excitements, foreign legislation, or the influence of foreign anti-national writers. The citizens of this patriotic state have, on a late memorable occasion, shown that they can rise above all sectional prejudice and disregard imaginary fears. Guided by the lights of unerring experience, they have steadily pursued the course of policy to which our present prosperity is owing, & they will in future pursue with a firmness equal to any emergency which may arise. They will protect and defend her manufactures, let who will assail them, careless about who may enjoy the offices and patronage of the government. Pennsylvanians will rally round her workshops against any combination, but they will not connect their preservation with any party or political projects. Weary of a six year's contest for the Presidency, the people want some repose, and deprecate a useless electioneering warfare. They will strive to heal those past divisions which have retarded our prosperity—Throwing the veil of oblivion over past animosities, every citizen must forget that he has any other enemies than those who oppose his and the nation's welfare; but when either are in danger, or in any way assailed, we must discriminate between friends and foes; and if forced into a new contest, we must, however reluctantly, meet in opposition those with whom we have acted for years in a common cause. We cannot consent again to witness the dark scene of desolation which once overshadowed us. Our workshops must not be transferred to Europe. The manufacturer must remain by the side of the consumer. We are willing to concede much—to yield in all minor matters all that can be reasonably required. This will at all times be cheerfully done in the spirit of peace, and to the full extent which patriotism could dictate, but when we are called on to abandon a system which interests every family among us, we must take our stand, let who will impel us onward to destruction.

T.

#### LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival at New-York from Havre, Paris papers to the 7th July, one week later than former advices, were received.

Under date of Berlin, 27th June, a new Bulletin from General Debeitsch is published, in which he states that in order to render complete the victory of the Russian army of the 11th June, he had resolved, not only to pursue promptly the army of the Grand Vizier, but to prevent, if possible, the entry of its remnants into Schoumla. The corps of Count Pahlen was in consequence detailed in pursuit of the enemy, and Gen. Kudryanoff was ordered to sustain him. The corps of Gen. Roth, to which was added the 3d division of hussars, advanced on the 12th by Kosapl, upon Maras, and Gen. Rudiger, commander of the advanced guard, was ordered to extend his line to Kamzyk, and dispatch strong detachments towards Eski Stamboul and Kortesy. Count Pahlen announced that the enemy had not appeared at the village of Markowre, and that they had pursued the direction of Jankow on the right, and had taken a route accessible only to infantry and cavalry. Count Pahlen abandoned the pursuit to Gen. Kudryanoff, whose division had arrived at Markowre. Count Pahlen found the route covered with baggage, arms and ammunition, as was also reported by Gen. Kudryanoff. In pursuit of the enemy he found he was possible

roads, which for twenty ells (four leagues) presented the marks of the most complete defeat. Prisoners are continually arriving. Many detachments of the regular Turkish troops threw down their arms, and submitted to the generosity of the conquerors.—Gen. Roth advanced upon Maras, and discovered on the road to the village of Kasepla, near Kurganoff, 1650 cavalry. He detached Prince Madatow, who covered his right wing, with the Alexander and Astrachan regiments of hussars, and some artillery, to flank the enemy and cut off their retreat upon Schoumla, while the first regiment of Bush received orders to attack them in front.

The enemy were dispersed and two artillery standards captured. A small party took refuge in a neighboring redoubt, and were attacked by the hussars, who were at length forced to retreat, as there were in the redoubt above 300 infantry & 3 cannons. A renewed attack was made by Gen. Roth, and as the summons of the garrison by Prince Madatow was answered by a volley of bullets, it was charged and carried at the point of the bayonet, and three cannon and several standards were taken, and the garrison put to the sword.—The loss of the enemy was 600 men, and twelve standards. Fifty prisoners were taken. The Russians it is said had only 100 killed and wounded.

Speaking of the victory of the 11th June, the Constitutional says, "the triumphs of the Muscovite soldiers in the neighborhood of Schoumla, are greater than had previously been conjectured, and more decisive than could have been imagined. It is difficult to predict what effects will be produced upon the Cabinet of St. James by the news from Schoumla. It is presumable that the views of the British Ministry will be rendered more favorable to Russia by this intelligence."

Accounts from Vienna, to the 25th June, state that the official news of the victory obtained by the Russians near Schoumla had occasioned strange movements at that place. Prince Metternich, not prepared for such intelligence, was astounded, and forthwith despatched several couriers for England and the frontiers of Transylvania; but they will not connect their preservation with any party or political projects. Weary of a six year's contest for the Presidency, the people want some repose, and deprecate a useless electioneering warfare. They will strive to heal those past divisions which have retarded our prosperity—

Throwing the veil of oblivion over past animosities, every citizen must forget that he has any other enemies than those who oppose his and the nation's welfare; but when either are in danger, or in any way assailed, we must discriminate between friends and foes; and if forced into a new contest, we must, however reluctantly, meet in opposition those with whom we have acted for years in a common cause. We cannot consent again to witness the dark scene of desolation which once overshadowed us. Our workshops must not be transferred to Europe. The manufacturer must remain by the side of the consumer. We are willing to concede much—to yield in all minor matters all that can be reasonably required. This will at all times be cheerfully done in the spirit of peace, and to the full extent which patriotism could dictate, but when we are called on to abandon a system which interests every family among us, we must take our stand, let who will impel us onward to destruction.

THE INDIANS.—A feeling of compassion for the original "Lords of the Soil," pretty generally prevails in this country, and a strong aversion to the plans entertained by some, to exterminate these hapless and yet noble sons of the Forest. The N. Y. Daily Advertiser, in opposing the views of the invaders, says :

It appears to be the determination of the governments of some of the States at the South, in the limits of which several Indian tribes own and occupy lands, to avail themselves of the present crisis to drive off the natives and take possession of their territories. The State of Georgia, more especially, having for a long time coveted their neighbors' property, seem to be bent upon the accomplishment of this favorite object with as little delay as possible. In the year 1802, the government of the U. S. agreed with the State of Georgia, not with the Indians, to procure the Indian lands for that state as soon as practicable. The Georgians seem to understand practicability to allude to power; and as the United States have long been able to force the Indians to quit, they complain much of delay in using that power; and finally, being tired of waiting, they have commenced a series of measures, the effect of which they intend shall be to clear this ground of the natives, that they may seize it for themselves.

A few years since, a pretended treaty was entered into by part of a tribe, in which was the form of a provision that they should quit the country. The instrument was hurried through and sent to Congress, and there in point of form, ratified by the Senate. Upon a representation of facts, alledging that it had been fraudulently obtained, the Senate annulled it; and a new one was entered into, and sanctioned by the government. The politicians of Georgia complain loudly of the refusal on the part of the national government to adopt as valid, and to execute, this fraudulent treaty; and many threats of proceeding themselves against the Indians, have been uttered in that State.

We presume the present generation of politicians in Georgia have forgotten what took place in their own state, somewhat more than "lily year."

The legislature of that state, in the year 1795, if we recollect right, having as strong a disposition to speculate in lands, as exists in the state at the present time, sold a large quantity of land, commonly called the Yazoo purchase, and received more or less of the pay therefor. A great noise was made about this sale, and at a subsequent election, a new set of men were chosen to the legislature; who, in a formal manner, and by a legislative act, declared the sale to be void, on the ground of fraud in the contract; and then, formed a grand and solemn procession of the members, who moved in a dignified manner to a bonfire, and committed all the records of the State, that related to this transaction, to the flames.

This seems to be a precedent in point, the authority of which that State cannot gainsay or dispute, to show the power of a legislative body to vacate and destroy a legislative act, on the allegation of fraud. The cases, in this respect, are precisely parallel. In the Yazoo purchase, the legislature of Georgia satisfied themselves at least, that there was fraud in the contract, and on that specific ground declared it null and void. The Senate of the U. S. became equally convinced that the pretended treaty above referred to had been fraudulently obtained, and therefore considered it as null and void.

In this state of things, then, the state of Georgia must find some other ground on which to justify their proceedings calculated to force the Indians from their own grounds, for the purpose of seizing them for themselves. Indians are men, not beasts, and therefore cannot be hunted from their homes like bears and wolves—they are red, not black, and therefore cannot be treated with gross injustice like negro slaves. If unlawful violence is used towards them, we trust there is still, low as we are reduced, justice enough in the country to protect them from violence and robbery. If there is not, we have full confidence that there is a higher power that will first or last avenge their wrongs.

From the Georgia Journal.

So it appears, that what we long anticipated has come to pass at last, namely that the gold region of North and South Carolina, would be found to extend into Georgia. And another anticipation of ours will hereafter come to pass, namely, that it will be a sad day for Georgia, when the precious metals are found in any abundance in her soil.

From the Lynchburg (Va.) Republican.

Gold.—It is a matter of serious regret and alarm, that the new discoveries of the precious metal continue to be made in various parts of this happy country. In North Carolina, gold is said to have been found in all that district of country south and east of Salisbury, extending from Cabarrus to Davidson. But "worst of all, and most to be deplored," the bosom of this "Ancient Dominion," is said not to be altogether free from the destructive poison. Reason teaches, and the experience of every nation, where gold and silver have been found to any considerable extent, proves the fact—that the real wealth of a country does not consist so much in the quantity and richness of its mineral substances, as in the fertility of its soil, and the active industry of its inhabitants. The country that is blessed with a genial climate, a fertile soil, and an industrious population, though not a particle of gold or silver be found within its bowels, is obliged to be a wealthy nation. But wherever the precious metals are found in any considerable quantities, labor is sure to be, partially, if not wholly withdrawn from the cultivation of the earth.

Unprofitable Mining.—Last spring, six individuals of Salem, set out for the gold mine district, N. Carolina, with a capital of \$1000 each, and the necessary implements for mining. They returned home a few days since, after having labored diligently and perseveringly, in search of the precious metal, until they had expended their last dollar, and one of them now lies in jail, having been arrested in consequence of a debt immediately after his return.

Melancholy Incident by Lightning.—On Saturday last, a melancholy instance of the effects of lightning occurred in Wheatfield township, in this county. Mr. George Snyder, a foreigner and an industrious small farmer of that township, retired to his barn, accompanied by two of his children, where he laid himself down about noon to rest from the labors of the fore part of the day. Shortly afterwards a thunder storm arose, and the lightning struck the barn, and in a moment it was in flames. Mr. Snyder being severely stunned, it was with difficulty he made his escape. One of the children, a little girl about 8 years, who was on the outside of the barn, at the north gable end, was killed on the spot, and the other, a boy about ten years old, was severely shocked by the flash which killed his sister by his side. Mr. Snyder had gained

what little he possessed by hard work, and the loss of his barn and all his last year's crop of grain, besides the loss of an only daughter, certainly make him an object of commiseration.—*Perry For.*

Currency.—We understand considerable care and activity is exercised by individuals having old "quarter dollars" on hand, to get rid of them as fast as possible, under the belief that their nominal will be brought down to their actual value. There is a rumor abroad, that butchers and shop keepers are about to agree not to take the said quarters for more than twenty cents.

*Phil. Aurora.*

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Raw	4,577,779

Exports of Silks 1,672,11

Remaining for home consumption 7,126,7

Exports of Bread stuffs and Grain, Wheat, Barley and Biscuit \$4,477,71

Bread, corn and meal 57,18

Rye meal 59,67

Rye, Oats and other small grain 57,99

5,14,5.

Seven millions of silks imported to home use!

Five millions of Barley & 7,126,71 exported

And yet silk is the principal article of agriculture as much as corn.—*U. S. Rep.*

## COUNSELLS.

BY BERNARD BARTON.

Though bright thy meed of life may seem,  
Remember clouds may rise;  
And trust not to the transient gleam  
Of calm and smiling skies.  
So tread life's path, in sunshine drear,  
With lowly, cautious fear,  
That when grief's shadows o'er it rest,  
Its memory may be dear.

If dark life's matin hours may be,  
Despond not at their gloom;

Joy's cloudless sun may rise for thee,  
And hope's bright Bowers bloom.  
So trace thy pathway bower-bestrewed,  
That thou in happy hours,  
With pure and pangles' gratitude  
Mayst bless its fragrant flowers.

Through cloud and sunshine, flower and thorn,  
Pursue thy even way,  
Nor let thy better hopes be born  
Of things that must decay.

Rejoice with trembling, mourn with hope,  
Take life as life is given,  
Its rough ascent, its hov'ry slope,  
May lead alike to Heaven.

From the National Banner.

## USE AND FALL OF SAP IN TIMBER.

There is no subject upon which there is a greater diversity of opinion, than the rise and fall of sap in timber. That there is sap in timber at certain seasons, none will be so hardy as to deny. But how it gets there is not so easily comprehended. That it ever descends through the pores of the wood, or between the bark and the wood, into the roots, and thence to the earth, is a fallacy, for were it to do so, where would the tree derive its growth? Would it not be less of the same size it was before the sap flowed? Manifestly it would. I think it must be apparent to any minute observer, that when the sap is in its fullest strain, the tree is larger than it was before the sap had flowed, and as the season advances, the sap coagulates and forms one of those rings observable when a log of timber is cut or sawed in two, and commonly denominated the growth of the wood.

That the sap ever rises at all, I am not certain, but certain I am—that it does not rise in all kinds of timber. Poplar, Black-Gum, Water-Willow, and various other kinds, if they were felled in January, and the trunk and boughs not separated in May, would be found to have as much sap in them as the same kind of trees which had not been cut down, and actually will vegetate and send forth shoots. Now let me ask how does this rise in a tree which is separated from its roots?—Lombardy-Poplars, Willows, Currants, and a variety of apples, will vegetate and grow from a slip or switch of them stuck in the ground, without any root at all. This being an indisputable fact, we must conclude that they imbibe the sap from the atmosphere, and that vegetation begins at the top of the slip and descends into the earth, and there

those buds which are covered with earth, send forth roots: whereas, if they had not been separated from their parent stock, they would have put forth shoots and leaves; and here it may be observed, that, in the spring, the buds of trees which are highest and most exposed to the rays of the sun, are seen to vegetate first; whereas, if the sap rose from the ground, the lowest buds would be foremost in vegetation. But the highest buds vegetating first is a strong proof, that the sap, instead of rising, is inhaled from the surrounding atmosphere; and of necessity, it must be the case with those trees that vegetate after being severed from their roots.

There has been much speculation in regard to the most proper season for cutting timber. Some are of opinion that January and February are the months most proper to cut timber, as they say, the sap is then down, and the timber then harder than at any other time. To this every man who has been in the habit of splitting rails at different seasons of the year, will bear testimony, and tell you that timber is much tougher and harder to split, when the sap runs full, than at the dead of winter; but it is objected that if you cut timber when the sap is up, the worm will eat it, is the answer to the above objection. I beg leave to state that, whether you cut timber in the winter or spring, both will be eat by worms at one and the same time; but the timber eaten in winter, will have a little respite, as the spring must commence to give life to the various flies which deposit their eggs in the timber, and after a short time hatch and produce the worms which do so much injury to our timber.

Now to press, the worms, have it cut between the middle of April and last of May, and that the sap on the outside of the timber may speedily dry, and then the flies will have no place to lay their eggs, for the eggs will not come to life, without the nourishment of the sap of timber.

Of all the timber we have, Ash and Hickory are the most subject to be eat

by the worms. But if Hickory be cut in May, and the bark stripped off, it will not be eaten by the worms, and will last much longer if exposed to the weather. Hickory poles cut in winter will

be eaten in summer; but if cut in the spring, and the bark taken off, they will last 8 or 10 years in a fence, and will not be eaten by the worm until they begin to decay. The same rule holds good with Ash timber, whether it is cut in winter or summer, and the bark instantly taken off, it will not be eaten by the worms.

Hence, I lay it down as a general rule that all kinds of timber, that has an astringent sap, should be cut when the sap flows fullest, which is in the month of May, in our climate, with a small variation in the season, which, however, can be easily ascertained by the putting forth of the leaves of the several kinds of trees, as some vegetate earlier than others; and that all such trees as keep green all winter, and are termed evergreens, should be cut in December and January.

Why some timber should rot so soon, and others endure when exposed to the weather, is a problem not easily solved; it appears not to depend on the porosity or density of the wood; for Sugar-tree and Black-Gum, though very hard and dense, decay very soon, as well as Beech and many other kinds of timber too tedious to mention in a communication of this kind. Black Locust, Mulberry, Chestnut, &c. are the most open and porous kinds we have, and no timber is more durable when exposed to the weather; nor does it depend on the hardness or softness of the wood: for Cypress, Cedar and Yellow Poplar are very soft, and indeed, the softest we have, and are the most durable and impervious to the weather. Whence then are we to look for the cause of one kind rotting so soon, and another lasting so long? I presume it must depend on the oil contained in the wood. Cedar, which is known to be lasting, contains oil in abundance, also Locust, Chestnut, &c. The Pine in all its varieties, contains great quantities of pitch, resin, &c. and its sap is composed of turpentine, spirit, &c. yet there is no wood that lasts longer when exposed, than some of the varieties of the pine, nor when it grows to perfection, a more useful kind of wood for building and various other uses. Lignum Vitæ contains more oil than any other wood and is almost incorruptible. Hence its name when translated, is wood of life, and it is never eaten of worms. Mahogany is lasting and durable; shrinks and swells less than any other wood known, therefore is best for furniture, &c. where great strength is not necessary.

But often all kinds of timber are subject to be eaten by worms, and let me ask what it is, that worms, in some shape or other, do not eat? They not only eat our timber, but they eat our corn, and wheat, and flour, and bacon, and cheese, and indeed almost every thing that we possess, unless it be our limestone rocks; and the Solar Microscope has shown, that even a rock is full of reptiles. And those predatory multitudes seem to spare nothing on the globe: for they sometimes eat us while living, and are sure to devour us when dead.

On the poisonous property of the Black Cherry tree. The "Prunus Nigra" of Botanists.—The fact, that the withered leaves of the cherry are deadly poison to cattle, has been long known in the country; but I never recollect to have heard of any ill consequences from the use of the bark, a domestic remedy very much celebrated for the cure of Jaundice, &c. The following case is perfectly satisfactory to my mind, and must establish the fact of its poisonous properties beyond a doubt. On Thursday, July 23, I was called in great haste to visit a young lady who had been seized with vertigo, insensibility and syncope, followed by an alarming difficulty of respiration, in consequence of a draught of about half a pint of cider, taken from a closely stopped bottle which was filled the evening previous with cherry bark, fresh from the tree. The symptoms were followed by a small pulse, nausea and vomiting. The more violent symptoms passed off in about twenty or thirty minutes, and before I saw her; yet I am inclined to believe, that a larger dose might have proved fatal without any return of sensibility. In this case it returned, and the patient soon recovered with no ill consequences, except extreme languor and debility.

Another young lady in the family, who had good health and constitution, small quantity of the contents of the bottle, and was immediately affected and tremor of the whole body, which lasted about a half an hour.

Whether the bark in these cases is more poisonous, in consequence of the small sprouts, from which it was taken, being broken down and partly withered, (which is known to be the

case with the leaves,) or whether such effect will be uniformly produced when the bark is put immediately into closely stopped bottles, I will not attempt to decide. I relate the facts only, and hope they may lead to further inquiries.

The discoveries of the French chemists have recently revealed the truth, that the deleterious principle of the leaves of the cherry and laurel, the kernels of the peach, and some other vegetables, is very analogous to the Prussic or Hydro-Cyanic Acid. This acid, in its condensed form, is one of the most virulent poisons in the world; snuffed up the nostrils inadvertently, it produces sickness, and even syncope; a feather dipped in it and drawn across the eye ball of an animal produces instant death—a method often resorted to by physiologists, to terminate the sufferings of animals which have been made subservient to their experiment. Two drops have been known to kill a vigorous dog in an instant. The whole body of animals killed by it, exhales the odor of bitter almonds, no disorganization or evidence of inflammation ever being discovered.

Cooperstown, August 10.

## JAPAN.

Extract from "Letters from a Boston Merchant," who has visited Japan.

Japan is as populous as an old cheese, and it is cultivated like a garden. Botanists complain of the scarcity of all but the useful and cultivated plants, all others are considered weeds, and eradicated as our farmers grub up a shrub oak. The learned of Japan say that they have no accurate data for a correct census; and that they might as well try to count the birds on the trees as a people with so many thousands, without house or home, settlement or parish. Jeddah, they say, has ten millions, and I think it can have little less. They say that the official returns give in the main streets two hundred and eighty thousand houses, with an average of more than thirty people to a house. The very blind amount to thirty-six thousand. This gives a town about one hundred and forty times as large as Boston. Meaco, which is a small town in comparison, has according to Keenfer, two millions six hundred thousand people.

These people make no use of the flesh of animals that are employed in labor, so that good beef is not in repute, and in fact, little animal food is eaten. The chief and favorite food is rice and vegetables, though the priests indulge in animal food. As there are few cattle, there is neither milk, nor cheese; and sheep, goats and hogs are seldom kept.

But the Japanese eat all that the sea produces, which are the more esteemed, if they have lain for a week dead upon the shore. The dress of the people is uniform, and has been so for ages, so that a good garment for state occasions may serve a great many generations.

It is not so here, [Boston,] where the fashion of a coat changes before the tailor is paid. A common soldier is a sort of prince over all his comrades. The soldier is paid, as are all paid, by those who cultivate the soil, and he is ungrateful enough to oppress his paymaster. The payment is in rice, which is a sort of circulating medium. The soldier is as much above the proper grade as the husbandman is below it.

The religion of Fo is gaining followers. It includes a belief that all men and beasts have souls that are immortal—that there is a distinction between good and evil, and that bad men after death will animate the bodies of some brute, whom living they most resemble, be it dog, fox, wolf or hyena. In a country whose laws are the will of one man, and whose will it must be that his favorites live in splendor, there are many poor; and the beggars are a body so large that it seems strange they do not rob. The dogs too, as in some villages in New-England, are more numerous than our own curs. Here, as in Turkey, there are Dog Hospitals, where an old hound is fed upon soups, and in his age he sleeps in the sun, sleek and well fed.

The following is a most noble sentiment from the play of Pizarro. The sentinel, who had refused a bribe, is vanquished by his own feelings, and allows Alonzo to enter the cell of

Alonzo.

"Oh! holy Nature, thou dost never plead in vain; there is not of our earth a creature bearing form and life, human or savage, native of the forest or the air, around whose parent bosom thou hath not a cord entwined, of power to tie them to their offspring's claws, and at thy will to draw them back to thee. On iron pinions borne, the blood stain'd vulture claves the heart, soft as Cygnet's down, and over her unshed brood the murmur-

man is silly, she is easily to be won. It is possible that it may turn out so; but then there is no making sure of her when she is won. But the ordinary fact is, that this very silliness makes

her conquest more difficult than that of any one. Archimedes needed a fulcrum to move the world, and so must a woer have the fulcrum of the mind and heart whereby to move the affections. Why cannot we direct the course of a balloon? Because the air affords us nothing for us to grip. We are blown about as chance may direct, not advanced by the exercise of our own will. And thus, in the pursuit of a silly woman, there is nothing for us to grasp, and thence we owe our progress, if we make any, to chance alone. A man who knows women, would rather attack Diana and Minerva in one, than a fool.

Woes of Bachelorship.—Rich'd Rudd, Esq. candidate for Congress in Kentucky, is a bachelor. The Public Advertiser calls upon the ladies to oppose him in the following style:—

"If we had no other objection to Mr.

Rudd, the lack of taste, manifested in

the life he has led, would induce me

to vote against him. A hale man of

five and forty, and not yet married!—

Can he whose appeals have proved so

unsuccessful to the better part of creation,

be well qualified to plead the cause

of his constituents in the national leg-

islature? We think not. Besides,

bachelors of forty-five, instead of being

elected to Congress, ought to be taxed

for the benefit of those who obey the

sacred injunction, to multiply and re-

plenish the earth. They are mere

drones, strangers to the flowers of cre-

ation, who neither toil nor yield honey.

The ladies will, we think, concur with

us in the opinion, that such gentlemen

cannot be well qualified to represent

the people of Kentucky, who are pro-

verbial for their gallantry and virtuous

devotion to the fair."

Advantage of Promptness.—A mer-

chant, whose policy expired at 12 o'

clock, called at the Insurance Office at

half past 11, and obtained a renewal of

it. At 2 o'clock, the same day, his

store and goods were reduced to ashes.

This circumstance occurred at the late

destructive fire in Argusta, Georgia.

What would have become of that man's

fortune if he had thought it "would do

as well after dinner?"—Boston Gaz.

PROFESSOR vs. HASTY PUDDING.

Some students, at one of our colleges, being frequently annoyed by the nocturnal and inquisitory visits of a Professor,

who suspected them of playing cards, one evening prepared a kettle of mush, otherwise called hasty pudding, and by

the time it was thoroughly boiled, had

seated themselves round a table, in the

attitude of card playing, waiting pa-

tiently for the well-known step of the

professor. It was no sooner heard,

than a large outside pocket of one of

them was forthwith filled with the hot

hasty-pudding, and all were seated as

before. As soon as the professor o-

pened the door, the student, who was

loaded with the mush, made a sudden

sweep over the table with his hands, as

if to gather up the cards, and with an

other motion, apparently put them in-

to the pocket containing the mush.—

These movements could not help being

noticed, as they were intended to be

by the professor, who considering them

as pretty strong evidence of guilt, broke

out with "Well, young gentlemen!

I've caught you at last, have I?"—

"Why, yes sir, we are all here."

"So, I see you are, and you've been

playing cards too!" "No, sir, it is

not so." "It is 'nt, ha? What have

you got in your pocket, young man?"

"Hot hasty-pudding, sir." "Hot hasty

pudding, have you? I'll hot hasty

pudding, you, you young scamp a-

grace!" said the professor, and suiting

the action to the word, advanced to the

well charged pocket, with the resolu-

tion of taking it by storm. The stu-